

loan basis under village Grain Bank Scheme to BPL/AAY families in chronically food scarce areas all over the country.

(d) and (e) In accordance with Section 1(3) of the Act, it shall be applicable to the whole country within a period of five years. The Act has already been implemented in 200 identified districts in the country with effect from 2.2.2006.

Increase in textile export after lifting of MFA

857. MS. MABEL REBELLO:
SHRI S. ANBALAGAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) by how much India's textile export has increased following the lifting of the MFA;

(b) whether any assessment was made on export performance of India versus China, at present after five years and after 10 years; if so, the details including the present performance and future projections;

(c) how does this compare with the performance of China;

(d) what are the reasons for the difference between the two; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to remove these differences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) The textile exports had been stagnating in the quota period in the range of US \$10-13 billion. Textile exports recorded growth of 8.7% in 2003-04; negative growth of 3.4% in 2004-05. However, in the first year of quota regime i.e. 2005-06, textile exports increased from US \$ 14.03 billion in 2004-05 to US\$ 17.08 billion in 2005-06, recording a growth of 21.8%. As per latest available DGCI&S data, India's textile exports have amounted to US \$ 6.1 billionn during the period April—July, 2006 recording a growth of 16.08% in comparison to the corresponding period of previous year.

(b) As per latest available WTO data, the textiles and clothing exports of China and India during the year 2005 have been as follows:

Figures in Billion US Dollars

	China	India
Textiles	41.05	7.85
Clothing	74.16	8.29
TOTAL:	115.21	16.14

Government has not made any assessment regarding the prospective export performance of India versus China during the next five/ten years. However, the National Textile Policy, 2000 aims to reach India's textile exports to a level of US\$ 50 billion by the year 2010.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Effect of economic globalisation on handloom sector

†858. SHRI ALI ANWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes being contemplated by Government for providing protection to the weavers community and the handloom sector against the ill effects of the economic globalisation;

(b) what is going to be the effect of cheap foreign goods entering Indian market on the handloom and cottage industries;

(c) whether any survey has been undertaken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, what kind of support is being provided to save this sector from the onslaught of the foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELAGOVAN): (a) to (d) No ill-effects of economic globalisation on the handloom sectors have been reported by any quarter. On the contrary, economic globalisation will help the handloom sector by opening up new markets.

In order to provide protection to the handloom sector from the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.